



Future of equality, She talks

joint summary report from sub-regional Western Balkans and Turkey consultations

Introduction

Year 2020 is very significant milestone year for the women's rights. It is 25 years anniversary of Beijing Declaration and adoption of Beijing Platform¹ for Action. It was supposed to be a transformative year for gender equality.

The **Generation Equality Forums** (GEF)¹ in Paris and Mexico City, expected for 2020 as an intergenerational and intersectional gathering for gender equality with a leadership of civil society and support from UN Women, France and Mexico, is rescheduled for 2021. Forums are aimed to create a renewed momentum for women's rights and to accelerate progress towards gender equality and leaving no-one behind. **The GEF launch six Action Coalitions:** Gender-Based Violence; Economic justice and rights; Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); Feminist action for climate justice; Technology and innovation for gender equality and Feminist movements and leadership. The Action Coalitions represent innovative models of multi-stakeholder partnership, involving governments, civil society, private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions and other stakeholders, who share a common goal to accelerate action on a critical thematic area of concern. **Each Action Coalition will develop a set of concrete, ambitious and transformative actions** that the members of the Action Coalition will take, with time and resource commitments, for implementation between 2020-2025 in order to achieve immediate and irreversible progress towards gender equality.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic that started worldwide in March 2020 and rescheduling the foreseen Generation Equality Forums (GEF) for 2021, there was a huge risk to lose a momentum of the wide social mobilization and weakening accountability for gender equality commitments. In order to prevent this, different approach was taken and as everything migrated to the virtual world, the same thing happened with discussions and consultations among feminists and human rights and gender equality defenders. Thus, the idea of sub-regional consultations was

¹ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/beijing-plus-25/generation-equality-forum>

developed. The aim was to bring together the voices of gender equality advocates and civil society actors in the period leading up to GEF. Also, the goal was to create opportunities to mobilize partners around critical issues within the sub-regions and to meaningfully and efficiently engage women's rights CSOs, key stakeholders and governments from the Western Balkans and Turkey in advance of the GEF forums and to shape the blueprints for the coming years of gender equality action.

Thus, three sub-regional consultations were organized in the period between 10th and 30th September 2020.

Virtual Consultations	Timeframe
General Consultations on the status of gender equality and priorities over the next 5 years	10 September 2020
Climate justice and gender equality	17 September 2020
Innovation and technology and gender equality	30 September 2020

Following countries were represented in the series of consultations: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo², Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey. Beside representatives from aforementioned countries, individuals from Azerbaijan, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, USA, and Uzbekistan, also participated in the sub-regional consultations. Most of them in the role of the observer.

In total, 143 participants (142 women and 1 men) from 22 countries (9 from the Western Balkans and Turkey sub-region and 13 from other countries) discussed key issues and recommendations at the sub-regional consultations held for Western Balkans and Turkey region, while 32% were young women.

Total of 55 participants were present during the first virtual consultations "General Consultations on the status of gender equality and priorities over the next 5 years". All of the participants were women. Out of total number 19 participants were young women (34.5%).

Total of 60 participants were present during the second virtual consultations "Climate justice and gender equality". One participant was male. Out of total number 28 participants were young women (47%); and among them 10 were adolescents.

² All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

Total of 28 participants were present during the third virtual consultations "Innovation and technology and gender equality". All of the participants were women. Out of total number 4 participants were young women (14.3%).

Organizers' goal was to engage, in efficiently way, women's rights CSOs and key stakeholders from the Western Balkans and Turkey to shape the blueprints for the coming years of gender equality action. IT was expected from participants to share their expertise and insights for the topics and issues that were discussed during the consultations and to provide meaningful and sustainable solutions for the issues raised. The outcomes of virtual consultations were pointing out of specific issues that CSOs faced and providing concrete recommendations to address them. Furthermore, three reports, one for each virtual consultation and two policy briefs for thematic consultations were produced as outcomes.

These CSO-led events were organized by the Women's Platform for the Development of Serbia and Future of Equality Team, with financial support from the UN Women Serbia project "Support to Priority Actions for Gender Equality in Serbia", funded by the European Union.

This report contains summary of key points and recommendations from all three sub-regional consultations.

"We have to stop being good girls!"

Zorica Skakun, Gender Advisor, Serbia

Future of Equality She Talks - Key points and recommendations

During the virtual sub-regional consultation participants discussed how to tackle region-specific bottlenecks and dead ends and how to bolster feminist solidarity and collaboration within the region.

Following the commitments accepted under the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action twenty-five years ago, feminists and women's movement activists considered available analyses of progress in six broad areas: Gender-Based Violence; Economic justice and rights; Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); Feminist action for climate justice; Technology and innovation for gender equality and Feminist movements and leadership.

1. Gender-based violence

KEY POINTS:

- Many cases of GBV go unreported because women in the Western Balkans and Turkey are still afraid to report incidence of violence to the institutions. While institutions praise themselves with decrease in GBV due to legislative and policy changes.
- CSOs are partners and key allies to governments intent on combating GBV and building a culture of nonviolence.
- Governments need to send a much clearer message of non-violence and respect for women's rights.
- The region must stay committed to the Istanbul convention and governments should be more vocal about the value of gender equality for development and more practical in intensifying the implementation of the Istanbul convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Increase allocations for CSOs working in the field of combating GBV and ensure sufficient, timely and sustainable funding schemes, by a more consistent application of gender responsive budgeting across budgets at all levels.
- Streamline national databases on GBV including indicators and regular data availability.
- Support the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. Progress on harmonization of national laws has not been equal paced in the region and there are even threats and actual attempts to withdraw from it.
- Improve or establish crisis action plans regarding GBV, especially domestic violence so that all actors involved are aware of their role during when violence occurs.
- Engage all stakeholders, including CSOs, media, local governments, social protection institutions, police and schools to continue to work on awareness raising and prevention of GBV, among girls and boys, women and men, as well as empowerment of women to report GBV.
- Make widely available information about the existing service providers to women and girls who have experienced GBV, including CSO on official web sites and in premises of institutions, in social media, including information in national languages and also in Roma language.

- Establish safe and easily available on-line consultations for Roma women and girls, rural women and girls, women and girls with disabilities and all other women and girls so that they can access help and support regarding GBV even when mobility is reduced as a result of crises such as COVID-19.
- Establish on-line consultations for Roma men and boys and all other men and boys where they can get information and support about GBV and anger management.

2. Economic justice and rights

KEY POINTS:

- On strategic level feminist movement in the Western Balkans and Turkey should get more involved in economics and advocacy related to economic issues in order to help shape economic development agenda.
- The Feminist movements in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to move beyond paying lip service to unpaid work and economy of care towards proposing possible solutions to this major gender gap that can work and be funded in the Western Balkans and Turkey context.
- Women are often let down by poor implementation of existing and often good legislation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Issues such as universal basic income and green economy as potential alternatives to mainstream economic solutions that predominate in the Western Balkans and Turkey and that are being questioned elsewhere should be pushed further up on the governments' agendas.
- Governments and CSOs ought to develop, pilot and implement services to support working parents, especially at the local level.
- Governments in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to pay a much greater attention to social innovations, social entrepreneurship and social economy in general. Thus far, potential of these forms of economic activity have been more readily explored by non state actors but their achievements were constrained by an unfavorable legal and financial context.
- Governments and judiciary in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to ensure a much stronger protection of labor rights.

“We work as never before, long hours, the more educated we are the more hours we work...Can we as feminists shape the new agenda for the future economy?”

Aleksandra Vladislavljević, Women's Platform for development of Serbia

3. Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights;

KEY POINTS:

- Secularism has given way to re-traditionalization and greater penetration of religion into governance and services in some the Western Balkans and Turkey countries. This trend goes at the detriment of existing women's rights and against progress on gender equality. Whereas there are certain pushbacks in all the Western Balkans and Turkey countries, the situation in specific countries and on specific issues calls for feminist solidarity in defending women's rights across the sub-region.
- No effective effort to protect women's bodily autonomy and SHRS can be implemented without women's organizations, youth organizations, organizations of persons with disabilities and other CSOs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Governments in the Western Balkans and Turkey countries need to harmonize laws and programs at the local/national level and to ensure alignment with the international obligations and implementation of laws in the area of bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).
- Governments in the Western Balkans and Turkey countries ought to use budget funds with the intention to reduce gender-based inequalities and ensure implementation of women's rights by investing more in services that support bodily autonomy and SRHR:
- Enable availability of medical assistance to fertility to all women, regardless of their marital status.
- Enable abortion that is easily accessible and free of financial costs or at minimal financial costs.
- Widely enable available contraception to all women equally, especially to women from minority and vulnerable groups, including Roma women, rural women, and other under-serviced women.

- Increase general accessibility and availability of services for all marginalized groups.
- Invest in awareness raising and preventive services for girls and boys in rural and urban areas alike.
- Health systems in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to be strengthened and gender mainstreamed with a higher emphasis on availability of gynecology and obstetrics specializations, health workers' education on gender equality, GBV-sexual violence, and sexually transmitted diseases.
- State actors ought to reach out to CSOs and specialized women's organizations due to their strong constituency base, access to and trust by diverse groups of women that are often not within easy reach of government actors.
- the Western Balkans and Turkey countries ought to reinforce public promotional campaigns for women's rights, including sexual education campaigns and advocacy campaign for legislative changes for removal of structural barriers

“The ignorance that is mostly present in our countries is also equally dangerous as the new conservative intent.”

Delila Hasanbegović, Sarajevo Open Centre, Bosnia and Herzegovina

4. Feminist action for climate justice (Climate Justice and Gender Equality)

KEY POINTS:

- There is very little ecofeminist mobilization in the Western Balkans and Turkey sub-region and the existing one is a bit behind some of the other sub-regions in this sense.
- The main obstacles and structural barriers regarding climate justice and gender equality are: a. Militarism; b. Capitalism, c. Patriarchy, and most importantly, d. Extractivism.
- Social injustice must be at the core of climate justice discussions.
- Women play a leading role in mitigating impact of climate change
- Data on gender equality and climate justice, especially regarding the impact over vulnerable communities is needed
- Intergenerational dialogue is a key factor to bridge generations in our region, in order to build a strong climate justice strategy.

- Governments within the Western Balkans and Turkey are not adequately addressing and prioritizing climate crisis.
- New, "green" economic models and new budgeting methods are being developed in the Western Balkans and Turkey and globally to address the urgent ecological issues.
- Generation Z can be the driver of change.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Feminists need to rethink and reclaim ecofeminism. In this sense definition of ecofeminism as the ideological and conceptual driver of feminist action in climate & environmental justice³ needs to be updated.
- Feminist action in the Western Balkans and Turkey needs to shift toward transformative actions that address root causes by deconstructing and destabilizing the restraining factors and away from predominant focus on the consequences of environment change and climate injustice.
- The recent CSO led consultation in the region demonstrated a need to address the growing inequalities, along with the local and regional impacts of the crises and further discussions are needed regarding CSO-government collaboration for climate justice and ensuring women are in discussions on climate crisis, because they are mostly affected, they play a leading role in mitigating impact of climate change. Also, they can and will bring sustainable solutions to the table.
- Other stakeholders, including private sector actors and media must be involved in activities for climate justice.
- The feminist movement needs to open dialogue with younger activists. Women need to build solidarity with youth.
- Academia, climate scientists and universities need to be more included in gendered climate discussions.
- Governments within the Western Balkans and Turkey are not adequately addressing and prioritizing climate crisis, despite the recent national action plans and climate strategies. Implementation, monitoring and meaningful of existing policies and measures are missing. A balance must be held between

³ The definition from 1970s reflects an old, essentialist approach. According to this understanding, the mistreatment of women is mirrored in the mistreatment of nature. And women are associated closely with nature based on their identities as women.

the normative frameworks, allocation of budget funds and implementation of policies that are reflected in real life.

“Social justice and women in rural areas are missing. Women living in poverty are not aware of their strengths, they are not empowered and they do not know how to stand for themselves.”

Participant of She Talks II Virtual consultations “Climate justice and gender equality”

5. Technology and innovation for gender equality

KEY POINTS:

- Technology and innovation offer the greatest chance for advancing gender equality in the Western Balkans and Turkey at a quicker-than-organic pace.
- Technology as a new post Beijing +25 issue ought to become part of women's movement.
- In the Western Balkans and Turkey women are highly represented in science and research but not as highly in innovation and technology.
- Social innovation is under-recognized and technological innovation is favored.
- The women's knowledge capital, ideas and solutions are underfinanced and undervalued and their needs are underserved by innovation and technology.
- Digital Agenda in the Western Balkans and Turkey region is gender blind.
- Women in the Western Balkans and Turkey have an excellent track record for innovative solutions in crises.
- Feminist engagement in innovation and technology offers opportunities to reverse roles and ensure leadership by young women and/or elderly women.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- the Western Balkans and Turkey governments are called upon to finally commit resources for the development of stable gender machineries and gender institutions and to ensure that there is constant dialogue with women's organizations, other CSOs and women and men in academia working on gender responsive science development, innovation and technology.
- Contributions by male allies should be solicited and welcome. In the fields on technology and innovation, there are many brilliant men who are willing to contribute and should be engaged.

- COVID-19 crisis shows how idle and slow governments in the Western Balkans and Turkey are in seeking innovative solutions to issues that disproportionately affect women. Therefore, social innovation must be advocated for by the feminist movements.
- There is a need to increase communication between innovation professionals and feminists. Women everywhere in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to become patent owners and intellectual property holders. If they do not, the gender gap will continue to increase.
- Women's movements must advocate strongly for gender mainstreaming of IP systems and for use of gender responsive budgeting to close the gender gap in this area.
- To solve persistent problems, countries in the Western Balkans and Turkey need solutions that have never been tested before. To come up with these solutions, gender responsive leadership in innovation and technology is a *conditio sine qua non*. Innovation support can help women tap into opportunities offered by shorter value chains as a result of COVID-19 circumstances.
- Innovation collectives, hubs, cooperatives, CSOs, social enterprises, hybrid organizations and other structures that are women-friendly need to be included as legal forms eligible for innovation support funding. Women's issues, gender equality and deconstruction of patriarchal gender regimes in the Western Balkans and Turkey ought to be framed as challenges to be tackled through existing and new innovation support outlets.
- More attention should be devoted to tech induced changes for women's issues in the Western Balkans and Turkey , especially for under-served women and girls, e.g. Roma women, rural women, women with disabilities and other groups of women and girls.
- Mapping of successful examples of women in science and innovation, women in tech and women in businesses using innovation and tech in the Western Balkans and Turkey will contribute to awareness raising and further use of these examples for confidence building and inspiration.
- Initiatives that support problem solving by young women must be developed promptly.
- It is crucial to ensure that elder women are not left behind or left out and that grassroots initiatives are involved in broad functional digital literacy campaigns.

“We have to make sure that innovation and technology is part of women’s movements’ work. But how to make space for women in innovation and technology? Activism is always solution – we have to snatch it. We have to do it on our own and they will follow.”

Jasmina Tešanović, Founder of Casa Jasmina, Serbia

6. Feminist movements and leadership

KEY POINTS:

- A different type of leadership is needed.
- There is a need for the development of a collaborative Platform
- New strategies – that are appealing to younger generations are needed, because the old ones are too slow
- Line of interventions should be BOTTOM UP.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- New proposed type of leadership should include cross-regional quality that fosters solidarity between regions and countries. It should be open to peer learning and exchange – different generations of women should share their experiences and it needs to start in one-to-one connections; It should be reliant on stronger organizations that have tackled the issue of shrinking space and funding austerity. It should include stronger partnerships between women in political parties. Feminist solidarity is needed, instead of repeating the competitive patterns of neoliberal capitalist system.
- Collaboration of allies is key. The allies who will discuss further issues among activists but also with citizens who are not involved.
The new collaborations should include collaboration between academia, civil society & policy makers. Collaboration ought to be reinvigorated through mutual learning, since there are numerous great examples of women's leadership in the Western Balkans and Turkey sub-region.
- Focus of collaboration should be transferred to people, advocacy and policy changes that are of utmost importance. Also, it is crucial to always keep women

- The majority of women should be connected to the movements in order to be in the position to negotiate the right needs of civil society, actors based on the consultations. It is important not to leave anyone behind and to include all women, especially those that are vulnerable.
- Use social media, because they provide opportunities that should be utilized, especially in COVID-19 times. They can be used for mobilization, for public discussions and consultations on a variety of issues and as a common voice that is autonomous and independent.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONSULTATIONS NAD NEXT STEPS

During two thematic consultations idea on building two subregional platforms/ coalitions was presented.

First would be a platform/ coalition for the Western Balkans and Turkey for better mobilization on feminist action for climate justice. This sub-regional platform will aim to carry the discussions that were put forward in this consultation further, to build networks by connecting the ecofeminist advocates and groups spread all over the region. Future of Equality Team will follow up on this idea. The foundation of a subregional “feminist action for climate justice” platform was supported by all participants that have filled the questionnaires provided by the Future of Equality team at the end of the consultation.

Second would be a platform, the Western Balkans and Turkey Innovation Platform/Coalition that will trigger and nourish interest and engagement by feminists and civil society activists, academics and experts in gender responsive innovation and technology This coalition will contribute to Action Coalition on Innovation and Technology, The Gender Innovation Principles-a UN Women Global Innovation Coalition for Change (GICC)⁴-led initiative and other global networks seeking to advance gender responsive innovation and use technology to advance gender equality. It will also link to other existing initiatives⁵. It makes sense in the Western Balkans and Turkey context to combine work on innovation and technology, feminist climate justice and economic empowerment of women in a single regional coalition.

⁴ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/1/gicc-members-handbook-2017-2019>

⁵ For example Western Balkans Enterprise Development and Innovation Facility
<http://www.wbedif.eu/for-intermediaries/>

The Future of Equality team will start the initiative and propel further discussion on formation of these two platforms/ coalitions with women who attended sub-regional thematic consultations by the end of 2020.

We are glad to hear a platform, the Western Balkans and Turkey Innovation Platform/Coalition that will trigger and nourish interest and engagement by feminists and civil society activists, academics and experts in gender responsive innovation and technology. This coalition will contribute to Action Coalition on Innovation and Technology, T

“Problem is that there is no market for innovative ideas that contribute gender equality, THAT IS WHY we need to open for innovative practices and ideas in this region among entrepreneurs in academic community, among CSOs and even in institutions, but mostly among individuals.”

Participant of She Talks III Virtual consultations “Innovation and technology and gender equality”

ANNEX – Lists of Participants

She Talks I – List of Participants

Name	Organization	Country
Alba Jakupi	Debate Center	Kosovo*
Aleksandra Vladislavljević	Women's Platform for Development of Serbia	Serbia
Amina Dizdar	Sarajevo Open Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ana Milenić	EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia	Serbia
Ana Rodić	Women's platform for developing of Serbia	Serbia
Assiya	KZ,Wlci	Kazakhstan
Ayse Nur	Kamer Foundation	Turkey
Biljana Jovanović	Zvecanska	Serbia
Biljana Pejović	Ministry for Human and Minority Rights	Montenegro
Biljana Stepanov	CSW	Serbia
Bistra Mihaylova	WECF	Germany
Blertha Cela	UN Women	Turkey
Bojana Barlovac	UN Women	Serbia
Delila Hasanbegović	Sarajevo Open Centre	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Dildora Amirkulova	NGO Umid	Uzbekistan
Dunja Bonacci Skenderovic	Bonacci Ltd	Croatia
Eglantina Gjermeni	Regional Women's Lobby	Albania
Ema Stepanović	SEE ICT	Serbia
Esmeralda Hoxha	Gender Alliance for Development Center	Albania
Fabiola Laco Egro	Community development centre Today for the future	Albania
Gulistan Akyildiz	UN Women	Turkey
Hanna Gunnarsson	WECF	Germany

İlayda Eskitaşçioğlu	Beijing+25 Global Youth Task	Turkey
Ines Leskaj	Albanian Women Empowerment Network	Albania
Irena Shtraza	AWEN	Albania
Ivana Tabasevic	UN Women	Serbia
Jasmina Tešanović	Casa Jasmina	United States of America
Jelena Sekulić Nedeljković	UN Women	Serbia
Kosana Beker	FemPlatz	Serbia
Ljerka,OppenheimH,Croatia	HR Association for protection and promotin of human rights SofiJA	Croatia
Maja Bjelos	Belgrade Centre for Security Policy	Serbia
Manjola Doko Stefani	Community Development Center "Today for the Future"	Albania
Manjola Veizi	Roma Women Rights Center	Albania
Marinella Matejcic	HR Parite	Croatia
Milana Rikanović	UN Women	Serbia
Miljana Pejić	National Youth Council of Serbia	Serbia
Mirjana Blanusa	EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia	Serbia
Nataša Petrović	GMF Balkan Trust for Democracy	Serbia
Natasha Spirovska	Journalists for Human Rights	North Macedonia
Nodira Abdulloeva	Human Rights Center	Tajikistan
Olga Djanaeva	PA Women's organization Alga	Kyrgyzstan
Olja Leković	UN Women	Serbia
Rümeysa Çamdereli	Havle Women's Association	Turkey
Sanja Nikolin	Women's Platform for the Development of Serbia	Serbia
Sasa Solujic	UN Women	Serbia
Sehnaz Kiyamaz Bahceci	Women's Major Group & UNWOMEN ECA CSAG	Germany

Selin Özünaldım	Gender Youth Activist	Turkey
Sonja Lokar	Freelance Expert	Slovenia
Tanja Jakobi	Public Policy Research Center	Serbia
Teodora Rešetar	Open Communication	Serbia
Valentina Bodrug Lungu	Gender-Centru	Moldova
Vladana Ajvaz	UN Women	Serbia
Zorana Antonijević	OSCE Serbia	Serbia
Zorica Skakun	NGO KANA/Women's Platform for Development of Serbia	Serbia
Zumrud Jalilova	Gender Talks Baku	Azerbaijan

She Talks II – List of Participants

Name	Organization	Country
Aleksandra Vladisavljevic	Women's Platform for Development of Serbia	United States of America
Ana Redzic	Australian Embassy	Serbia
Ana Milenic	EU Delegation	Serbia
Ana Rodić	Womens platform for development od serbia	Serbia
Aylin Salman	tobb etü	Turkey
Ayşe Nur Gedik	kamer foundation	Turkey
Ayşegül Kula	Koc University	Turkey
Caitlin Kraft-Buchman	Women at the Table	Switzerland
Z Sayhan	She talks	Turkey
Defne Auf	Wasty Talk	Turkey
Defne Elagöz	'-	Turkey
Dunja Bonacci Skenderovic	Bonacci Ltd	Croatia
Duru Barbak	Fridays for Future Turkey	Turkey
Elif Duru Kireççi	Fridays for Future Turkey	Turkey
Elif Ilke Senkul	Fridays For Future	Turkey
Elif Nur Uygun	İki Derece/ Aydın Dogan Foundation	Turkey

Erman Fermancı	UN Women	Turkey
Esmeralda Hoxha	Gender Alliance for Development Center	United States of America
Fatih Kazdal	ICHILD	Turkey
Fatma Ekşi	Student	Turkey
Goga Gavrilović	Women's Platform for the Development of Serbia	United States of America
Gokce Sencan	Public Policy Institute of California	United States of America
Gul Yuksel	Yörükatun	Turkey
Hanna Gunnarsson	WECF	Sweden
Hilal Tekmen	CHOICE	Netherlands
İdil İra	Fridays For Future Turkey	Turkey
İlayda Eskitaşçioğlu	Future of Equality	Turkey
Ipek Auf	Freelance	Turkey
Irina Crivet	Koc University	United States of America
Jasmina Tesanovic	casa jasmina	Serbia
Jelena Sekulic Nedeljkovic	UN Women	Serbia
Judith Hentschel	Deutscher Frauenrat	Germany
Leonida Kifer	Social cooperative Humana Nova Zagreb	Croatia
Marija Ivković Trkulja	UN Women Serbia	Serbia
Melisa Akkuş	FFF Türkiye	Turkey
Menekse Kizildere	Heinrich Boell Foundation	United States of America
Miljana Pejić	KOMS	Serbia
Mualla Şal	KH	Turkey
Nadja Duhacek	Center for Women's Studies	Serbia and Montenegro
Nargis Azizova	UN Women ECA RO	United States of America
Naz Akyol	UN Women	Turkey
Naz Kuseyri	Bahceshir Heforshe Omerli	Turkey

Nil Mutluer	Humboldt University/Green Thought Association	Germany
Nilüfer Sayılan	Deniz Yıldızı Women Solidarity Ass.	Turkey
Olga Djanaeva	PA Women's organization Alga	Kyrgyzstan
Ozge Erceis	Jus Gentium	France
Ozlem Aslan	Bogazici University	United States of America
Pel Demiryontan	ömerli heforshe	Turkey
Sanja Nikolin	Women's Platform for the Development of Serbia	United States of America
Sanja Siročić	Udruga za zaštitu i promicanje ljudskih prava Sofija	Croatia
Sasha Solujich	UN Women	Serbia
Sehnaz Kiyamaz Bahceci	Women's Major Group	Germany
Selin Özünaldım	National Gender Youth Activist	Turkey
Selin Goren	Fridays for Future Turkey	Turkey
Sema Bayraktar	BIRARADA Association	Turkey
Sevil Turan	Green Thought Association	Turkey
Vildan Uğur	ICHILD - Uluslararası Çocuk Hakları Elçileri Derneği	United States of America
Visnja Bacanovic	Gender Knowledge Hub	United States of America
Zeynep Betül Demirses	ICHILD	Turkey
Zorica Skakun	NGO KANA/Women's Platform for Development of Serbia	Serbia

She Talks III – List of Participants

Name	Organization	Country
Afërdita Haxhijaha Imeri	Free lance	Albania
Aleksandra Vladislavljevic	Women's platform for Development of Serbia	Serbia
Ana Milenic	EU Delegation	Serbia
Ana Rodić	Womens Platform for development of Serbia	Serbia
Bistra Mihaylova	WECF	Germany

Charlene Lambert	Women Entrepreneurship Platform	Belgium
Dunja Bonacci Skenderović	Bonacci Ltd	Croatia
Edda Giuberti	Tripla Difesa Onlus	Italy
Ema Stepanovic	SEE ICT	Serbia
Fabiola Laco Egro	Community development center "Today for the future"	Albania
Gordana Coric	Festina lente,; University of applied sciences VERN'	Croatia
Hanna Gunnarsson	WECF	Germany
Ilayda Eskitascioglu	Koç University	Turkey
Jelena Sekulic Nedeljkovic	UN Women	Serbia
Judith Hentschel	Deutscher Frauenrat	Germany
Manjola Doko Stefani	Community Development Center "Today for the Future"	Albania
Marija Ivković Trkulja	UN Women	Serbia
Marija Mitrovic Dankulov	Institute of Physics Belgrade	Serbia
Milica Mirazic	University of Belgrade	Serbia
Miljana Pejić	KOMS	Serbia
Nargis Azizova	UN Women ECA RO	Turkey
Olga Djanaeva	Public Association Women's organization Alga	Kyrgyzstan
Sandra Knezevic	Girls in SEO	Serbia
Sanja Nikolin	wpds	Serbia
Sehnaz Kiyamaz	Women's Major Group	Turkey
Selin Özünaldım	National Gender Youth Activist	Turkey
Sonja Avlijaš	Belgrade University, Faculty of Economics	Serbia
Tanja Jakobi	Public Policy Resrarch Center	Serbia